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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT SHOWS GROWTH IN MARCH

SEASONALITY INFLUENCES EMPLOYMENT GAINS

South Carolina's nonagricultural work force expanded 13,600 in March. Responding to seasonal growth in both the private and public sectors, nonfarm employment reached a record level of 1,327,400. The job count for nonfarm employment increased 48,900 from the March, 1985 level of 1,278,500.

PRIVATE SECTOR JOB COUNT UP SHARPLY

The private sector work force experienced a 12,000 expansion in March. Trade and services saw employment increases of 4,300 each. Seasonal advances in hotels and other lodging places, business services, and amusement and recreation services were cooperatively responsible for the growth in the service industry. Within the trade industry, retail trade was responsible for 90% of the payroll additions. The wholesale division realized a 400 increase in positions during March. Benefitting from warmer weather and the lowering of interest rates, construction employment rose 2,900 to 86,600. Improvement was evident throughout construction. There were 1,400 jobs added to the special trade contractor job count.

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During March, moderate employment upturns of 400 and 300 were found in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities, respectively. Compared to twelve months earlier, the former industry was 1,400 higher, while - transportation and public utilities moved up 600.

Manufacturing lost 200 workers in March bringing the employment count to 361,900. Layoffs and plant closings in the soft-good sector were solely responsible for the decline of manufacturing employment. The nondurable workforce, at 240,800, was down 700 from one month earlier and 1,800 lower than March, 1985. Major employment losses were posted in apparel and other textile products (-700), and textile mill products (-500). The most significant employment gain was seen in chemicals and allied products (+400). For the second consecutive month, positive employment trends were reported by the durable-good industry. Scattered job gains throughout the hard-good sector resulted in a 500 increase over the month.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN MARCH

All of the public sector experienced employment gains in March as a total of 1,600 government workers were added to the payrolls. State government experienced an increase of 800 employees, while local and federal government gained 500 and 300, respectively. Education showed significant growth with 500 more positions for the state and 300 for local government.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina gained 4,700, and rose to 609,600 in March. Increased activity in seasonally-influenced industries created over 91% of the additional jobs.

Services (+2,200) and trade (+2,100), revived by March's warmer weather, reported the largest gains over the month. Women employed in finance, insurance, and real estate picked up 200 positions from one month earlier. Transportation and public utilities reported a minute increase of 100. Employment levels in the construction industry were unchanged from February. Manufacturing, with negative trends in durables and nondurables, declined 800 during the month. Nondurable goods lost 700, while durables dropped 100. The bulk of the downturn in the soft-good sector was centered in apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products. Overall, the private sector climbed 3,800 to 461,000.

In the public sector, female employment in government enlarged 900 to 148,600. Local government increased 500, while state and federal government expanded 300 and 100, respectively.

When compared with year-ago levels, the number of women employed was up 22,800. With the exception of manufacturing, all major industries registered expansions over the year. The private sector accounted for 62% of the growth. Wholesale and retail trade posted the largest gain, increasing 9,100, while services was second (+6,300).

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL DECLINE IN MARCH

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped seasonally from 7.6% to 7.3% in March. This represented 113,800 jobless individuals, a decline of 1,500 from the February level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to tourism-related hires in trade and services, together with accelerated activity in construction and agriculture. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.2% in March.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
March, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,554,200	1,523,300	1,532,000	1,565,000	1,545,900	1,542,800
Total Employment	1,440,400	1,408,000	1,420,600	1,454,700	1,436,400	1,434,900
Total Unemployment	113,800	115,300	111,400	110,300	109,500	107,900
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	206,190	201,950	202,920	213,310	207,520	206,950
Total Employment	195,740	191,720	193,890	204,570	198,940	199,120
Total Unemployment	10,450	10,230	9,030	8,740	8,580	7,830
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	306,780	301,440	302,910
Total Employment	287,740	282,320	283,300
Total Unemployment	19,040	19,120	19,610
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.3	6.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	116,309	115,725	114,394	117,207	117,088	115,335
Total Employment	107,643	106,685	105,768	108,788	108,561	106,951
Total Unemployment	8,667	9,041	8,625	8,419	8,527	8,384
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Charleston area increased 1,800 to 174,300 in March. Due to the approach of the tourist season, wholesale and retail trade expanded 400 with services up 800. The entire upturn in trade was in the retail division. Seasonal jumps in amusement parks and income tax preparation accounted for the majority of the service increase. Warmer weather helped boost construction where 200 workers were added to the payrolls. The only other industry in the private sector to show a gain in employment was transportation and public utilities (+100). Manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate remained steady in March. The government sector also enjoyed a slight expansion of 300 workers. This public sector increase was shared equally by all three industry groups.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of nonfarm jobs in the Columbia area rose 1,000 during the month of March to 211,200. Sixty percent of this increase was in the government sector. Seasonal influences and a general increase in hiring resulted in a 400 gain in state government. Federal and local government reported advances of 100 jobs each in March. Private sector employment, heavily influenced by wholesale and retail trade, picked up 400 employees over the month. Seasonal hiring of personnel was responsible for a 200 expansion in retail trade and 100 in wholesale trade. Construction and services saw upward movements of 200 each in March. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate were unchanged over the month. The only major industry to lose workers was manufacturing (-300). Layoffs in durable goods of 100 workers and in nondurable goods of 200 were responsible for the downturn.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased by 800 in March to a level of 289,300. Both the private and public sectors reported advances over the month. Increases were heaviest in the private sector, where moderate gains were registered in services, construction, and manufacturing. The service industry, aided by increased tourism, was responsible for the largest upturn of 300. Construction, due largely to warmer weather and declining interest rates, moved up 200. Manufacturing, with positive movement on the durable-good side of the picture, added 200 jobs in March. The nondurable-good sector remained constant from one month earlier. Transportation and public utilities advanced 100 from February, while finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged. The sole decline in the private sector occurred in wholesale and retail trade, where employment dropped 200. The minor growth in the public sector was centered in federal government, where 100 new positions were added. Local and state government showed no change in jobs from February to March.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's jobless rate declined 0.1% to 7.2% in March . . . after climbing 0.6% the month before. The surprising February jump was considered a fluke, but the latest data largely support a fairly weak economic picture. Lower oil prices, lower interest rates, and lower foreign exchange value of the dollar eventually should help fuel the economy's growth. However, the latest figures make it clear that the pickup hasn't yet begun. Business payrolls grew a moderate 192,000 in March, while manufacturers cut employment by 42,000. Most of the job growth was centered in services.

Americans' personal income rose 0.2% in March . . . following a 0.4% increase in February. Lower oil prices are expected to spur solid gains in consumers' purchasing in the coming months despite the small increase in personal income last month. Wage and salary income rose 0.5% in March after climbing 0.3% in the prior month. Factory wages increased 0.4% following a 0.5% decline. Consumer spending on services and nondurable goods increased last month after rising the previous month, while spending on durable goods fell both months.

Housing starts slipped 2.4% in March . . . but the pace marked the third consecutive month of vigorous construction work. Construction of apartment units dropped 7.1% during the month, after rising 13.6% in February. Uncertainty over the proposed federal tax-overhaul bill has caused wide swings in apartment buildings. There also are high vacancy rates for rental housing in parts of the United States which could further depress construction. Starts of single-family houses edged up 0.7% last month. Due to the lowest interest rates in nearly eight years, home builders are expecting further pickups in construction of these homes. Building permits advanced 2.4% in March. The gain occurred in the West, as permits dropped in other regions of the country.

Output at the nation's factories slid 0.5% in March . . . the second consecutive monthly decrease. The decline underscored continued weakness in manufacturing. March's downturn followed a drop of 0.7% in February, and marked the first two-month reduction since September and October of 1984. The production drop was concentrated in oil and gas drilling, auto and truck assemblies, and steel production. The drilling decline reflected cutbacks by energy companies in response to the sharp drop in oil prices. The downturn in oil prices is expected to push spending and economic growth up eventually, but in the short term, it has seriously damaged some sectors of the economy. Industrial production is expected to pick up in the second half of the year in response to lower oil prices, falling interest rates, and the decline of the dollar over the past year. A lower dollar helps manufacturers, which have been battered by foreign competitions, by making imports more expensive and United States' exports relatively cheaper.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Consumer prices, aided by a record plunge in gasoline costs, fell 0.4% . . . to match the February decline and give the nation the biggest drop in inflation in 36 years. The back-to-back declines marked the first time consumer prices have fallen in two consecutive months since 1965. The decreases in the Consumer Price Index were the largest since identical 0.4% drops in December, 1949 and January, 1950. For the first three months of the year, consumer prices fell at an annual rate of 1.9%. This was the best three-month performance since 1954, as consumers continued to reap the benefits from the fall in world oil prices. Gasoline prices at the pump dropped a record 12% last month and now stand 27% below the peak set in March, 1981.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Carroll Industries, Inc. -	Clarendon	50	This manufacturer of kitchen cabinets is expected to begin production in August, 1986.
Whispering Pines Sportswear, Inc.	Pageland	70	Ground has been broken for this new men's shirts manufacturing plant. Production is expected to begin August 1, 1986.

HOURLY EARNINGS INCREASE IN MARCH

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose $0.04 during March. Premiums paid for overtime worked were the main factor for the gain in manufacturing hourly wages. Nondurable-good hourly earnings increased $0.04 to $7.78, reflecting incentives for piece work and premium pay. Within nondurables, printing and publishing experienced the most significant increase ($0.14). Hourly earnings for the hard-good sector rose $0.02 over the month. Prominent wage increases within durables were found in furniture and fixtures ($0.22); and stone, clay, and glass products ($0.21).

On the national level, hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased $0.03 during March.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
March, 1986

	South Carolina			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.86	$ 7.82	$ 7.52	$ 7.70	$ 7.64	$ 7.44
Average Weekly Earnings	$323.05	$318.27	$301.60	$314.16	$309.42	$298.34
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 99.10	$ 97.18	$ 94.60	$ 96.37	$ 94.48	$ 93.58

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.66	$ 7.63	$ 7.38	$ 9.71	$ 9.68	$ 9.45
Average Weekly Earnings	$315.59	$308.25	$297.41	$394.23	$389.14	$381.78
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.81	$ 94.12	$ 93.29	$120.93	$118.82	$119.76

OVERTIME HOURS REMAIN THE SAME

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers' overtime hours remained at 4.3 hours during March. Offsetting trends in nondurable and durable goods caused a stabilizing effect on overall manufacturing overtime hours. Nondurable goods gained 0.1 hour from February, while durables lost 0.1 hour. Compared to a year-ago, overtime hours rose 1.2 hours.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

March, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.3	4.3	3.1
Durable Goods	3.5	3.6	3.3
Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.6	3.0

WEEKLY HOURS BOUNCE BACK IN MARCH

Recovering from a moderate decline in the number of hours worked during February, South Carolina's manufacturing production employee workweek rose 0.4 to reach 41.1 in March. The upward movement in weekly hours was caused by longer work schedules and more overtime required by employers in both durables and nondurables. The hard-good workweek increased 0.3 hour, as manufacturers required more overtime in view of new orders. Significant hourly advances in the durable sector were noted in furniture and fixtures (+1.4); stone, clay, and glass products (+1.1); and instruments and related products (+1.2). Nondurable-good weekly hours advanced 0.3 from February's level of 40.4. This upturn was spurred by increases in all industry groups, with the exception of food and kindred products. The largest hourly gain was found in printing and publishing (+0.9), while the average workweeks in textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products moved up 0.4 hour each.

At the national level, the factory production worker workweek rose 0.4 hour during March. Both durables and nondurables experienced hourly increases.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX INCREASES SHARPLY

The manufacturing production worker productivity index climbed 1.3 points to 105.5 in March. A 0.4 hour gain in the workweek was the primary cause for the sharp upturn. The March index was 1.1 points less than the year-ago figure of 106.6.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

March, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	105.5	104.2	106.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	143.8	142.0	148.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	92.7	91.9	92.8
Textile Productivity Index	67.1	66.5	69.8
Apparel Productivity Index	99.4	100.4	102.6

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DOWN IN MOST COUNTIES

The unemployment rate decreased over the month in 31 of South Carolina's 46 counties. Compared to a year ago, March's jobless rate decreased in 23 counties. March's jobless rate ranged from a high of 16.5% in McCormick County to a low of 4.0% in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 40 counties. Twenty-two of these counties showed increases in manufacturing, and 40 counties experienced gains in nonmanufacturing. Twenty-two counties increased in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to the year-ago figures, 41 counties reported upturns in total nonfarm jobs.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Drafter	31	Plant Engineer	36	12	X		$10,000		X	Conway
Accountant	24	Prod. Control Mgr.	90	18	X		$23,000	X		Union
Secretary	83	None	N/A	12	X		$13,000		X	Spartanburg
Q. C. Engineer	86	None	N/A	16	X		$30,000	X		Sumter
Production Supervisor	99	Purchasing Agent	99	16	X		$29,000	X		Sumter
Rad. Technician	15	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000	X		Greenwood
Cost Accountant	25	Store Manager	14	17	X		$28,000	X		Hartsville
Electronics Mech.	54	None	N/A	13	X		$20,000	X		Gaffney
Sales Representative	18	Purchasing	72	12	X		$15,000	X		Greenville
Civil Engineer	36	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Chemist	85	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Kingstree
Phys. Ther. Asst.	67	None	N/A	13	X		$ 8,500	X		Chester
Office Manager	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Rock Hill

*There are currently more than 115,000 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Net Change From: Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1327.4	1313.8	1278.5	+ 13.6	+ 48.9
Total Private	1065.4	1053.4	1031.0	+ 12.0	+ 34.4
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	86.6	83.7	81.0	+ 2.9	+ 5.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.4	11.9	12.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	3.9	3.5	4.0	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.5	8.4	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	42.1	40.7	39.2	+ 1.4	+ 2.9
Electrical Work	8.8	8.6	8.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	361.9	362.1	366.5	- 0.2	- 4.6
Durable Goods	121.1	120.6	123.9	+ 0.5	- 2.8
Nondurable Goods	240.8	241.5	242.6	- 0.7	- 1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.1	55.8	55.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Trucking and Warehousing	16.5	16.3	15.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Water Transportation	2.7	2.5	2.7	+ 0.2	0.0
Communication	12.1	12.3	12.4	- 0.2	- 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.0	8.1	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.6	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	11.0	10.9	11.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	285.7	281.4	266.8	+ 4.3	+ 18.9
Wholesale Trade	56.2	55.8	53.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.3
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.0	30.8	29.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.2	13.1	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.2	25.0	24.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Groceries and Related Products	7.8	7.8	7.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.7	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Net Change From: Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1985
Retail Trade	229.5	225.6	212.9	+ 3.9	+ 16.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.6	10.5	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.5	5.5	5.2	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	26.3	26.3	26.8	0.0	- 0.5
Department Stores	18.0	18.2	18.4	- 0.2	- 0.4
Food Stores	39.3	39.3	37.1	0.0	+ 2.2
Grocery Stores	37.1	37.1	35.1	0.0	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	57.2	56.8	55.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Banking	14.8	14.9	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.7	14.8	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.5	0.0	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.1	7.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	12.2	12.2	12.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	- 0.1
Services	216.2	211.9	203.6	+ 4.3	+ 12.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.7	17.1	17.7	+ 1.6	+ 1.0
Health Services	43.9	43.7	42.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Hospitals	15.1	15.0	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	23.8	23.8	21.1	0.0	+ 2.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.9	13.9	12.3	0.0	+ 1.6
Total Government	262.0	260.4	247.5	+ 1.6	+ 14.5
Total Federal Government	39.0	38.7	37.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Total State Government	81.0	80.2	76.2	+ 0.8	+ 4.8
State Education	35.0	34.5	32.6	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Other State Government	46.0	45.7	43.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	142.0	141.5	133.7	+ 0.5	+ 8.3
Local Education	87.1	86.8	80.3	+ 0.3	+ 6.8
Other Local Government	54.9	54.7	53.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Net Change From: Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1985
Manufacturing	361.9	362.1	366.5	- 0.2	- 4.6
Durable Goods	121.1	120.6	123.9	+ 0.5	- 2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.4	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.4	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.8	0.0	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	10.7	10.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.4	3.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	8.0	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.3	15.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	- 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.3	5.4	5.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.1	30.2	0.0	- 1.1
Construction and Related Machinery	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.4	4.5	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.6	0.0	- 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.3	6.6	0.0	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.0	20.5	22.4	+ 0.5	- 1.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.9	2.6	2.9	+ 0.3	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.7	7.6	8.8	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	8.2	7.9	7.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.6	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	3.1	3.0	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.7	3.6	- 0.2	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	240.8	241.5	242.6	- 0.7	- 1.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.5	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Net Change From: Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1985
Textile Mill Products	101.9	102.4	105.2	- 0.5	- 3.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	27.7	30.2	- 0.2	- 2.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.2	29.4	31.3	- 0.2	- 2.1
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.6	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	15.0	14.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.4	6.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.7	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.0	9.3	8.9	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.0	8.2	7.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	5.7	5.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.0	44.7	44.3	- 0.7	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.0	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.3	6.4	6.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.6	14.8	15.6	- 0.2	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.8	5.7	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.5	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.4	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.7	7.7	0.0	+ 1.0
Paper and Allied Products	15.7	15.6	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.9	9.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.2	4.3	4.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.4	4.4	4.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.8	32.4	32.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.3	15.3	16.4	0.0	- 1.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.9	20.0	19.9	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.1	9.2	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Net Change From: Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1335.4	1333.8	1285.8	+ 1.6	+ 49.6
Total Private	1080.2	1078.9	1044.9	+ 1.3	+ 35.3
Construction	87.8	87.4	82.1	+ 0.4	+ 5.7
Manufacturing	363.9	364.3	368.5	- 0.4	- 4.6
Durable Goods	121.5	121.6	124.3	- 0.1	- 2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.6	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	11.0	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	8.0	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.4	15.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.3	30.2	- 0.2	- 1.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.6	0.0	- 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.1	20.6	22.5	+ 0.5	- 1.4
Nondurable Goods	242.4	242.7	244.2	- 0.3	- 1.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.9	15.9	15.0	0.0	+ 0.9
Textile Mill Products	102.4	102.5	105.7	- 0.1	- 3.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.0	28.0	30.8	0.0	- 2.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.4	29.6	31.5	- 0.2	- 2.1
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.6	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	14.9	14.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.0	9.3	8.9	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	45.0	44.8	- 0.6	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	9.0	9.2	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.5	14.9	15.5	- 0.4	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.8	7.7	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Paper and Allied Products	15.7	15.6	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	9.9	10.0	9.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.5	32.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.1	15.3	16.2	- 0.2	- 1.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Net Change From: Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.6	56.6	56.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Trucking and Warehousing	16.9	16.7	15.9	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Communication	12.0	12.3	12.3	- 0.3	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.8	16.7	16.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	293.7	293.4	274.3	+ 0.3	+ 19.4
Wholesale Trade	56.9	56.9	54.6	0.0	+ 2.3
Retail Trade	236.8	236.5	219.7	+ 0.3	+ 17.1
General Merchandise Stores	27.4	27.5	27.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
Food Stores	40.8	40.8	38.5	0.0	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.0	58.2	56.5	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Insurance Carriers	12.2	12.3	12.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	218.5	217.3	205.7	+ 1.2	+ 12.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.9	19.9	18.9	0.0	+ 1.0
Educational Services	22.3	22.1	19.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.5
Total Government	255.2	254.9	240.9	+ 0.3	+ 14.3
Total Federal Government	39.3	39.2	37.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Total State Government	79.0	78.3	74.3	+ 0.7	+ 4.7
Total Local Government	136.9	137.4	128.7	- 0.5	+ 8.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	289.3	288.5	281.8	211.2	210.2	204.0
Construction	19.5	19.3	18.6	13.1	12.9	11.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.9	9.7	9.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.7	95.5	98.0	27.4	27.7	28.2
Durable Goods	28.9	28.7	30.4	13.4	13.5	14.0
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.3	6.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.9	10.8	11.5	3.0	3.0	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.4	4.4	4.8	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	6.0	6.6	1.9	1.9	2.0
Nondurable Goods	66.8	66.8	67.6	14.0	14.2	14.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products	30.8	30.8	31.9	1.7	1.9	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.3	10.3	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.9	9.9	10.6	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.7	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	10.0	9.8	2.2	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.8	5.8	5.7	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	8.0	8.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.3	4.3	4.5	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.1
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.5	4.4	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	65.4	65.6	63.0	46.2	45.9	43.5
Wholesale Trade	15.4	15.4	15.2	12.6	12.5	12.2
Retail Trade	50.0	50.2	47.8	33.6	33.4	31.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.9	7.0	6.5	4.4	4.4	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.1	11.1	10.9	17.6	17.6	16.4
Banking	-	-	-	6.2	6.2	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services	47.3	47.0	44.0	38.4	38.2	36.5
Business Services	-	-	-	9.5	9.6	9.2
Health Services	-	-	-	7.6	7.5	5.9
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.3
Total Government	39.7	39.5	37.0	58.5	57.9	58.1
Total Federal Government	2.0	1.9	1.8	8.2	8.1	8.0
Total State Government	11.7	11.7	10.3	31.2	30.8	31.6
Total Local Government	26.0	26.0	24.9	19.1	19.0	18.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

March, 1986

Industry	CHARLESTON Mar. 1986	CHARLESTON Feb. 1986	CHARLESTON Mar. 1985	ROCK HILL Mar. 1986	ROCK HILL Feb. 1986	ROCK HILL Mar. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	174.3	172.5	170.4	42.6	42.8	41.6
Construction	13.0	12.8	12.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	19.4	19.4	20.0	12.2	12.4	11.9
Durable Goods	10.9	10.8	11.1	2.2	2.4	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.5	8.6	8.9	10.0	10.0	9.8
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.6	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.8	4.7	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.0	8.6	5.1	5.1	5.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	41.4	41.0	40.8	7.9	7.9	7.5
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.9	7.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade	33.5	33.1	33.0	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.9	7.9	7.8	1.3	1.3	1.2
Services	34.3	33.5	31.8	8.2	8.2	7.5
Total Government	49.1	48.8	48.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
Total Federal Government	19.0	18.9	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.2	13.1	13.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.9	16.8	16.6	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Mar. 1986	ANDERSON Feb. 1986	ANDERSON Mar. 1985	FLORENCE Mar. 1986	FLORENCE Feb. 1986	FLORENCE Mar. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.1	47.6	47.7	46.7	46.7	45.4
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.0
Manufacturing	19.5	19.1	20.2	13.1	13.1	12.9
Durable Goods	4.8	4.5	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.7	14.6	15.1	8.8	8.8	8.6
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.2	8.6	3.1	3.1	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.8	5.8	5.4	7.5	7.5	7.0
Total Government	7.6	7.5	7.2	8.5	8.5	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1986

Industry	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Net Change From Feb. 1986	Net Change From Mar. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	609.6	604.9	586.8	+ 4.7	+ 22.8
Total Private	461.0	457.2	446.8	+ 3.8	+ 14.2
Construction	6.9	6.9	6.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	146.4	147.2	149.2	- 0.8	- 2.8
Durable Goods	38.3	38.4	39.6	- 0.1	- 1.3
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.2	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.5	12.5	13.4	0.0	- 0.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	108.1	108.8	109.6	- 0.7	- 1.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	43.4	43.7	44.9	- 0.3	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.8	11.9	13.0	- 0.1	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	13.0	13.8	- 0.1	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.2	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.2	37.7	37.5	- 0.5	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.0	8.1	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.9	13.5	- 0.2	- 0.8
Paper and Allied Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.3	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.5	12.4	12.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	136.6	134.5	127.5	+ 2.1	+ 9.1
Wholesale Trade	13.7	13.6	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.8	7.7	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	122.9	120.9	114.4	+ 2.0	+ 8.5
General Merchandise Stores	19.5	19.7	19.9	- 0.2	- 0.4
Food Stores	18.0	17.9	17.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	35.4	35.2	34.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Banking	11.1	11.1	11.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	6.5	6.5	6.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	122.8	120.6	116.5	+ 2.2	+ 6.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.6	11.4	11.9	+ 1.2	+ 0.7
Health Services	36.3	36.0	35.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Hospitals	12.7	12.5	12.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Educational Services	14.7	14.8	12.9	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Total Government	148.6	147.7	140.0	+ 0.9	+ 8.6
Total Federal Government	12.0	11.9	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	43.9	43.6	41.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
State Education	16.8	16.6	15.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Other State Government	27.1	27.0	25.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Total Local Government	92.7	92.2	86.9	+ 0.5	+ 5.8
Local Education	65.3	64.9	60.2	+ 0.4	+ 5.1
Other Local Government	27.4	27.3	26.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
March, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
MANUFACTURING	282.5	281.9	286.9	323.05	318.27	301.60	41.1	40.7	40.0	7.86	7.82	7.52
DURABLE GOODS	93.5	93.0	95.8	334.02	330.79	318.30	41.7	41.4	41.5	8.01	7.99	7.67
Lumber and Wood Products	12.7	12.6	12.5	302.02	303.54	294.41	41.6	42.1	42.3	7.26	7.21	6.96
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.7	4.3	299.48	280.57	266.74	42.3	40.9	41.1	7.08	6.86	6.49
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.2	8.1	8.3	406.28	387.13	364.64	44.5	43.4	42.4	9.13	8.92	8.60
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.0	12.0	311.26	309.29	297.70	39.4	39.4	39.8	7.90	7.85	7.48
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.7	20.6	21.5	351.96	347.76	346.88	42.0	41.4	42.2	8.38	8.40	8.22
Special Industry Machinery	4.0	4.0	4.3	330.48	322.51	316.47	42.1	41.4	41.1	7.85	7.79	7.70
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.1	16.1	17.2	288.40	294.33	281.40	40.0	40.1	40.2	7.21	7.34	7.00
Instruments and Related Products	4.6	4.6	4.8	316.74	303.80	307.75	40.4	39.2	40.6	7.84	7.75	7.58
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.0	188.9	191.1	316.65	312.70	292.82	40.7	40.4	39.2	7.78	7.74	7.47
Food and Kindred Products	10.2	10.0	9.6	275.02	279.38	261.95	38.9	39.4	40.3	7.07	7.09	6.47
Textile Mill Products	89.6	89.7	92.7	299.74	296.02	274.01	41.4	41.0	39.2	7.24	7.22	6.95
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.1	25.1	27.5	298.49	297.67	291.72	41.4	41.4	40.8	7.21	7.19	7.15
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.3	26.5	28.2	301.10	300.40	275.15	40.2	40.0	37.9	7.49	7.51	7.26
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.7	6.9	317.73	315.95	241.24	44.5	44.5	37.0	7.14	7.10	6.52
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.2	12.1	11.9	311.08	300.70	283.54	41.7	40.8	39.6	7.46	7.37	7.16
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.9	3.0	294.46	284.02	263.89	39.9	38.8	38.5	7.38	7.32	7.01
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.2	7.9	271.99	267.44	261.87	42.3	41.4	41.5	6.43	6.46	6.31
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.7	37.2	36.8	195.05	194.16	183.60	37.8	37.7	36.0	5.16	5.15	5.10
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.1	8.3	191.00	189.76	164.48	38.2	37.8	33.5	5.00	5.02	4.91
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.0	12.2	12.8	170.29	173.72	181.44	36.7	37.2	37.8	4.64	4.67	4.80
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.0	11.0	494.34	492.32	494.05	42.0	41.9	43.3	11.77	11.75	11.41
Printing and Publishing	5.6	5.6	5.3	307.50	295.00	293.37	37.5	36.6	38.1	8.20	8.06	7.70
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.1	19.7	20.2	496.35	495.32	455.76	42.9	42.7	42.2	11.57	11.60	10.80

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
March, 1986

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
All Manufacturing	19.6	19.6	20.3	314.16	309.42	298.34	40.8	40.5	40.1	7.70	7.64	7.44
Durable Goods	9.2	9.2	9.5	293.86	289.88	287.68	41.1	40.6	39.9	7.15	7.14	7.21
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	260.84	272.83	281.10	40.3	41.0	40.1	8.13	8.12	7.01
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.5	1.5	1.6	335.77	332.92	290.49	41.3	41.0	37.1	8.13	8.07	7.83
Nondurable Goods	10.4	10.4	10.8	331.70	325.22	307.13	40.5	40.3	40.2	8.19	8.07	7.64
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.7	1.6	271.15	291.41	272.68	39.7	40.7	40.1	6.83	7.16	6.80
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.7	1.8	2.0	177.14	186.14	174.60	36.3	38.3	36.0	4.88	4.86	4.85

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.3	72.1	73.9	315.59	308.25	297.41	41.2	40.4	40.3	7.66	7.63	7.38
Durable Goods	20.9	20.9	21.8	323.95	320.38	306.80	40.8	40.3	40.0	7.94	7.95	7.67
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.6	7.6	8.0	346.01	338.48	341.11	40.9	40.2	40.9	8.46	8.42	8.34
Nondurable Goods	51.4	51.2	52.1	311.40	304.21	293.30	41.3	40.4	40.4	7.54	7.53	7.26
Textile Mill Products	27.0	26.9	28.1	297.97	294.07	280.10	41.5	40.9	39.9	7.18	7.19	7.02
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.6	9.4	289.92	289.92	280.06	40.1	40.1	39.5	7.23	7.23	7.09
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.1	9.1	9.7	309.64	308.70	280.67	42.3	42.0	39.2	7.32	7.35	7.16
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.5	1.3	278.00	288.32	257.81	43.1	42.4	40.6	6.45	6.80	6.35
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.5	2.5	284.54	283.35	269.45	41.0	38.9	41.2	6.94	6.77	6.54
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	8.0	7.8	195.72	189.42	197.21	39.7	38.5	39.6	4.93	4.92	4.98
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.6	1.7	154.16	142.66	157.30	37.6	35.4	33.9	4.10	4.03	4.64
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.8	411.28	397.31	389.72	42.4	41.3	42.5	9.70	9.62	9.17

IMPORTANT NOTE:- DISCONTINUANCE OF DATA SERIES
Nationally, data being collected under the Current Employment Statistics Program for 75 metropolitan statistical areas is being eliminated because of budget reductions under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. In South Carolina, statistics on hours worked, and hourly earnings for one MSA are being discontinued immediately. The area to be eliminated is Charleston MSA. Charleston was selected because it had the least amount of manufacturing among the three large metropolitan statistical areas in the state. If and when funds are reinstated, these data series will be produced once again.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
March, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,410	6,280	6,360	3,420	3,370	3,680	2,990	2,910	2,680
AIKEN---------	42,990	42,410	41,420	18,740	18,720	19,040	24,240	23,690	22,380
ALLENDALE-----	2,840	2,790	2,880	1,140	1,120	1,190	1,700	1,670	1,690
ANDERSON------	48,100	47,600	47,700	19,500	19,100	20,200	28,600	28,500	27,500
BAMBERG-------	4,420	4,350	4,550	1,460	1,440	1,760	2,950	2,910	2,790
BARNWELL------	7,970	7,980	7,320	3,270	3,380	3,090	4,700	4,600	4,220
BEAUFORT------	31,800	31,450	27,880	1,220	1,210	1,040	30,580	30,230	26,840
BERKELEY------	21,100	20,800	20,700	5,600	5,600	6,000	15,500	15,200	14,700
CALHOUN-------	3,700	3,630	3,820	2,140	2,110	2,260	1,560	1,520	1,560
CHARLESTON----	137,700	136,200	134,600	9,500	9,500	9,700	128,200	126,700	124,900
CHEROKEE------	16,570	16,370	15,740	8,650	8,640	8,520	7,920	7,720	7,210
CHESTER-------	11,210	11,040	11,020	5,570	5,550	5,750	5,630	5,490	5,270
CHESTERFIELD--	13,000	12,850	11,880	7,130	7,120	6,770	5,870	5,730	5,110
CLARENDON-----	6,750	6,650	6,110	1,750	1,730	1,620	5,000	4,920	4,480
COLLETON------	9,380	9,450	8,980	2,360	2,540	2,520	7,020	6,900	6,460
DARLINGTON----	19,250	19,010	18,720	7,080	7,050	7,310	12,180	11,960	11,410
DILLON--------	8,930	8,830	8,590	3,570	3,580	3,400	5,360	5,250	5,190
DORCHESTER----	15,500	15,500	15,100	4,300	4,300	4,300	11,200	11,200	10,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,290	4,250	4,040	1,940	1,940	1,600	2,350	2,300	2,440
FAIRFIELD-----	6,770	6,690	6,500	2,460	2,480	2,570	4,300	4,210	3,930
FLORENCE------	46,700	46,700	45,400	13,100	13,100	12,900	33,600	33,600	32,500
GEORGETOWN----	15,350	15,070	14,160	4,660	4,630	4,220	10,680	10,440	9,940
GREENVILLE----	164,900	164,400	160,200	48,200	48,100	49,400	116,700	116,300	110,800
GREENWOOD-----	26,250	25,910	25,920	10,840	10,840	11,240	15,410	15,070	14,680
HAMPTON-------	4,820	4,770	4,980	1,770	1,770	1,870	3,050	3,000	3,110
HORRY---------	54,430	49,860	48,370	5,610	5,600	6,230	48,830	44,260	42,140
JASPER--------	3,310	3,270	3,140	220	220	220	3,090	3,050	2,910
KERSHAW-------	14,740	14,590	14,390	6,730	6,730	6,860	8,010	7,860	7,530
LANCASTER-----	17,890	17,690	17,430	9,340	9,330	9,820	8,550	8,360	7,600
LAURENS-------	17,660	17,390	17,060	7,850	7,820	8,110	9,820	9,570	8,960
LEE-----------	3,230	3,260	2,980	1,010	1,010	1,000	2,270	2,250	1,980
LEXINGTON-----	46,200	46,200	45,700	13,000	13,200	13,600	33,300	33,000	32,100
McCORMICK-----	1,860	1,820	1,870	800	780	810	1,060	1,040	1,060
MARION--------	11,890	11,610	10,880	5,750	5,640	5,070	6,140	5,970	5,810
MARLBORO------	8,620	8,560	8,080	4,070	4,120	4,010	4,540	4,440	4,070
NEWBERRY------	10,800	10,650	10,450	4,890	4,890	5,080	5,900	5,760	5,370
OCONEE--------	21,390	21,260	19,640	9,850	9,940	9,460	11,540	11,320	10,180
ORANGEBURG----	27,250	27,150	26,630	9,240	9,430	9,320	18,010	17,720	17,310
PICKENS-------	29,900	29,800	28,800	11,300	11,300	11,600	18,600	18,500	17,200
RICHLAND------	164,900	164,000	158,300	14,400	14,500	14,600	150,500	149,500	143,700
SALUDA--------	3,170	3,090	2,930	1,180	1,140	1,180	1,980	1,940	1,750
SPARTANBURG---	94,500	94,300	92,800	36,200	36,100	37,000	58,300	58,200	55,800
SUMTER--------	29,480	29,130	28,460	8,410	8,400	8,750	21,070	20,740	19,710
UNION---------	10,180	10,160	9,700	5,620	5,720	5,540	4,560	4,450	4,160
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,020	9,960	9,180	3,850	3,900	3,400	6,170	6,060	5,790
YORK----------	42,600	42,800	41,600	12,200	12,400	11,900	30,400	30,400	29,700

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
March, 1986

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,640	10,470	10,950	1,450	1,490	1,410	13.6	14.2	12.9
AIKEN---------	52,270	51,650	51,620	3,560	3,730	3,540	6.8	7.2	6.9
ALLENDALE-----	4,460	4,350	4,560	530	530	400	11.9	12.2	8.8
ANDERSON------	65,530	64,620	66,610	5,430	5,580	6,480	8.3	8.6	9.7
BAMBERG-------	6,680	6,510	7,070	680	660	630	10.2	10.1	8.9
BARNWELL------	9,310	9,220	9,170	690	660	860	7.4	7.2	9.4
BEAUFORT------	34,800	34,230	31,980	1,570	1,840	1,330	4.5	5.4	4.2
BERKELEY------	48,970	47,890	48,590	2,230	2,110	2,290	4.6	4.4	4.7
CALHOUN-------	4,810	4,640	5,150	430	380	400	8.9	8.2	7.8
CHARLESTON----	126,220	123,880	123,890	6,580	6,710	5,390	5.2	5.4	4.4
CHEROKEE------	21,690	21,430	21,380	1,780	1,850	1,620	8.2	8.6	7.6
CHESTER-------	13,560	13,370	14,210	1,470	1,520	1,860	10.8	11.4	13.1
CHESTERFIELD--	19,760	19,380	18,880	1,770	1,720	1,600	9.0	8.9	8.5
CLARENDON-----	12,350	12,080	11,800	1,340	1,350	1,320	10.9	11.2	11.2
COLLETON------	17,640	17,440	17,180	1,420	1,520	1,160	8.0	8.7	6.8
DARLINGTON----	26,620	26,200	26,970	2,820	2,880	2,720	10.6	11.0	10.1
DILLON--------	14,150	13,880	14,530	1,490	1,470	1,810	10.5	10.6	12.5
DORCHESTER----	31,010	30,190	30,440	1,640	1,420	1,350	5.3	4.7	4.4
EDGEFIELD-----	6,800	6,760	7,240	450	530	960	6.6	7.8	13.3
FAIRFIELD-----	9,150	9,030	9,150	790	830	750	8.6	9.2	8.2
FLORENCE------	52,940	51,920	52,180	4,700	4,580	4,830	8.9	8.8	9.3
GEORGETOWN----	21,260	21,240	20,550	2,880	3,220	2,830	13.5	15.2	13.8
GREENVILLE----	154,530	151,610	153,100	8,590	8,420	9,410	5.6	5.6	6.1
GREENWOOD-----	27,210	26,820	28,590	2,720	2,730	3,360	10.0	10.2	11.8
HAMPTON-------	6,730	6,730	7,070	680	800	560	10.1	11.9	7.9
HORRY---------	64,710	61,800	59,910	6,430	8,270	5,570	9.9	13.4	9.3
JASPER--------	6,010	6,040	5,890	490	630	410	8.2	10.4	7.0
KERSHAW-------	17,610	17,420	18,160	1,360	1,420	1,600	7.7	8.2	8.8
LANCASTER-----	24,910	24,750	25,410	2,100	2,270	2,220	8.4	9.2	8.7
LAURENS-------	21,970	21,780	22,080	2,060	2,210	1,960	9.4	10.1	8.9
LEE-----------	8,180	8,050	8,020	730	750	820	8.9	9.3	10.2
LEXINGTON-----	75,590	73,560	73,370	3,030	2,990	2,740	4.0	4.1	3.7
McCORMICK-----	2,850	2,860	3,000	470	550	530	16.5	19.2	17.7
MARION--------	15,000	14,650	14,460	2,070	2,090	2,040	13.8	14.3	14.1
MARLBORO------	12,670	12,430	12,970	1,860	1,780	2,360	14.7	14.3	18.2
NEWBERRY------	14,080	13,890	14,230	930	1,000	970	6.6	7.2	6.8
OCONEE--------	26,510	25,950	25,350	2,210	1,880	2,070	8.3	7.2	8.2
ORANGEBURG----	37,360	36,220	37,280	4,010	3,220	3,220	10.7	8.9	8.6
PICKENS-------	44,190	43,110	43,220	3,330	3,020	2,990	7.5	7.0	6.9
RICHLAND------	137,720	133,970	133,580	5,710	5,590	5,090	4.1	4.2	3.8
SALUDA--------	7,260	7,060	7,080	570	590	570	7.9	8.4	8.1
SPARTANBURG---	108,060	106,720	106,590	7,120	7,680	7,210	6.6	7.2	6.8
SUMTER--------	34,340	34,030	33,890	3,370	3,560	2,640	9.8	10.5	7.8
UNION---------	14,700	14,230	14,230	1,940	1,510	1,550	13.2	10.6	10.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	15,990	15,760	15,490	1,670	1,690	1,690	10.4	10.7	10.9
YORK----------	65,410	63,660	64,950	4,640	4,150	4,240	7.1	6.5	6.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
March, 1986

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985
ANDERSON	12,760	12,600	13,030	11,400	11,200	11,410	1,360	1,400	1,620	10.7	11.1	12.4
CHARLESTON	33,770	33,140	33,160	32,050	31,390	31,750	1,720	1,750	1,410	5.1	5.3	4.3
COLUMBIA	45,030	43,800	43,650	42,800	41,620	41,660	2,230	2,180	1,990	5.0	5.0	4.6
FLORENCE	14,560	14,280	14,350	13,340	13,090	13,090	1,220	1,190	1,260	8.4	8.3	8.8
GREENVILLE	30,110	29,540	29,860	28,110	27,580	27,670	2,000	1,960	2,190	6.6	6.6	7.3
GREENWOOD	9,750	9,610	10,240	8,800	8,660	9,070	950	950	1,170	9.7	9.9	11.4
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,290	19,930	19,820	18,690	18,300	18,510	1,600	1,630	1,310	7.9	8.2	6.6
ROCK HILL	20,940	20,350	20,770	19,180	18,780	19,160	1,760	1,570	1,610	8.4	7.7	7.8
SPARTANBURG	22,180	21,930	21,880	20,430	20,050	20,110	1,750	1,880	1,770	7.9	8.6	8.1
SUMTER	10,430	10,340	10,280	9,380	9,230	9,460	1,050	1,110	820	10.1	10.7	8.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Martha Oliver, and Ted Gladden.